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of Quality Service

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Board of Supervisors County of San Bernardino Special District County Service Area No. 64 Spring Valley Lake

Independent Auditor's Report

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the business-type activities and each major fund of the County of San Bernardino Special District County Service Area No. 64 Spring Valley Lake (CSA), a component unit of the County of San Bernardino, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the CSA's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The CSA's management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, and the minimum audit requirements and reporting guidelines for California Special Districts required by the Office of the State Controller. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the business-type activities and each major fund of the County of San Bernardino Special District County Service Area No. 64 Spring Valley Lake as of June 30, 2020 and the changes in financial position and its cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, as well as accounting systems prescribed by the State Controller's Office and state regulations governing special districts.

Other Matters

Prior-Year Comparative Information

We have previously audited the CSA's 2019 financial statements, and we expressed unmodified opinions on the respective financial statements of the business-type activities and each major fund in our report dated November 22, 2019. In our opinion, the summarized comparative information presented herein as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, is consistent, in all material respects, with the audited financial statements from which it has been derived.

The financial statements include summarized prior-year comparative information. Such information does not include all of the information required to constitute a presentation in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United Stated of America. Accordingly, such information should be read in conjunction with the government's financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2019, from which such summarized information was derived.

Required Supplementary Information

Management has omitted Management's Discussion and Analysis and the Schedules of Pension Plan Contribution and Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require to be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such missing information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. Our opinion on the basic financial statements is not affected by this missing information.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 30, 2020, on our consideration of the CSA's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the CSA's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the CSA's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

December 30, 2020

Riverside, California

Eadie and Payre HP

Statement of Net Position Proprietary Funds June 30, 2020

_	_	_	_
2	n	^	n
_		_	

Enterprise Funds	
Enterprise Funds	
Sewer Water Total	
Assets	
Cash and investments \$ 8,030,183 \$ 5,668,273 \$ 13,698,4	
·	780
Accounts receivable 368,054 373,630 741,0	684
Taxes receivable - 14,313 14,3	313
Special assessment receivable 846 716 1,5	562
Capital assets	
Capital assets not being depreciated 110,986 278,034 389,000	020
Capital assets being depreciated,	
net of accumulated depreciation 574,640 4,768,642 5,343,2	282
Total assets 9,135,489 11,103,608 20,239,6	097
Deferred outflows of resources	
Pension 279,998 250,190 530,	188
Total deferred outflows of resources 279,998 250,190 530,	
Liabilities	
Current:	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities 91,495 49,034 140,	
, ,	000
• •	780
Due to other governments 514,638 366,963 881,	
	615
Long-term	075
Net pension liability 744,466 665,209 1,409,	
Total liabilities	200
Deferred inflows of resources	
Pension <u>87,863</u> <u>78,509</u> <u>166,3</u>	372
Total deferred inflows of resources 87,863 78,509 166,3	372
Net position	
Net investment in capital assets 574,640 4,768,642 5,343,	282
Unrestricted 7,353,205 5,409,226 12,762,4	
Total net position \$ 7,927,845 \$ 10,177,868 \$ 18,105,	

Statement of Net Position Proprietary Funds June 30, 2019

For Comparative Purposes Only

	2019					
	Enterpris					
	Sewer	Water	Total			
Assets						
Cash and investments	\$ 6,533,208	\$ 3,960,056	10,493,264			
Restricted cash and investments	50,780	-	50,780			
Accounts receivable	365,501	308,094	673,595			
Taxes receivable	-	11,788	11,788			
Special assessment receivable	1,592	1,674	3,266			
Capital assets						
Capital assets not being depreciated	110,986	278,710	389,696			
Capital assets being depreciated,						
net of accumulated depreciation	617,696	5,051,157	5,668,853			
Total assets	7,679,763	9,611,479	17,291,242			
Deferred outflows of resources						
Pension	348,677	317,341	666,018			
Total deferred outflows of resources	348,677	317,341	666,018			
Liabilities						
Current:						
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	-	84,885	84,885			
Matured unredeemed bonds payable	30,000	-	30,000			
Interest payable on matured unredeemed bonds	20,780	-	20,780			
Due to other governments	57,034	18,870	75,904			
Customer deposits	-	16,215	16,215			
Long-term:						
Net pension liability	785,570	714,969	1,500,539			
Total liabilities	893,384	834,939	1,728,323			
Deferred inflows of resources						
Pension	171,941	156,488	328,429			
Total deferred inflows of resources	171,941	156,488	328,429			
Net position						
Net investment in capital assets	617,696	5,051,157	5,668,853			
Unrestricted	6,345,419	3,886,236	10,231,655			
			. 5,=51,550			

Total net position

\$ 6,963,115

\$ 8,937,393

\$ 15,900,508

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position Proprietary Funds

For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

	2020				
	Enterprise Funds				
	Sewer	Water	Total		
Operating Revenues					
Sanitation services	\$ 2,415,141	\$ 8,180	\$ 2,423,321		
Water sales	308	2,290,863	2,291,171		
Connection fees	274,666	29,437	304,103		
Permit and inspection fees	2,100	3,675	5,775		
Penalties	14,646	21,102	35,748		
Other services	1,962	109,836	111,798		
Total operating revenues	2,708,823	2,463,093	5,171,916		
Operating Expenses					
Salaries and benefits	492,190	869,036	1,361,226		
Services and supplies	598,328	584,587	1,182,915		
Professional services	-	120,530	120,530		
Water replacement	-	6,000	6,000		
Utilities	905,188	152,075	1,057,263		
Depreciation	43,056	282,514	325,570		
Total operating expenses	2,038,762	2,014,742	4,053,504		
Operating income (loss)	670,061	448,351	1,118,412		
Non-operating Revenues (Expenses)					
Property taxes	113	499,259	499,372		
Special assessment and other taxes	20,160	19,246	39,406		
State aid	-	4,053	4,053		
Investment earnings	248,801	153,929	402,730		
Gain on disposal of capital assets	25,595	126,959	152,554		
Other revenues (expenses)	, -	(11,322)	(11,322)		
Total non operating revenues	294,669	792,124	1,086,793		
Transfers					
Transfers in	484,932	_	484,932		
Transfers out	(484,932)	_	(484,932)		
Total transfers	-		-		
Change in net position	964,730	1,240,475	2,205,205		
Net position at beginning of year	6,963,115	8,937,393	15,900,508		
Net position at end of year	\$ 7,927,845	\$ 10,177,868	\$ 18,105,713		

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position Proprietary Funds June 30, 2019

For Comparative Purposes Only 2019

	Enterpris		
	Sewer	Water	Total
Operating Revenues:	<u> </u>	Water	Total
Sanitation services	\$ 2,434,300	\$ 135	\$ 2,434,435
Water sales	(50)	2,138,775	2,138,725
Connection fees	328,212	78,310	406,522
Permit and inspection fees	1,575	3,300	4,875
Penalties	43,357	33,652	77,009
Other services	4,657	102,173	106,830
Total operating revenues	2,812,051	2,356,345	5,168,396
Operating Expenses:			
Salaries and benefits	580,133	766,870	1,347,003
Services and supplies	551,995	721,781	1,273,776
Professional services	-	1,641,715	1,641,715
Water replacement	-	252,750	252,750
Utilities	919,395	134,595	1,053,990
Depreciation	74,854	282,517	357,371
Total operating expenses	2,126,377	3,800,228	5,926,605
Operating income (loss)	685,674	(1,443,883)	(758,209)
Non-operating Revenues (Expenses)			
Property taxes	228,661	252,195	480,856
Special assessment and other taxes	19,348	20,439	39,787
State aid	-	-	-
Investment earnings	177,662	157,756	335,418
Gain on disposal of capital assets	-	-	-
Other revenues (expenses)	19,346	125,786	145,132
Total non operating revenues	445,017	556,176	1,001,193
Transfers			
Transfers in	489,123	31,740	520,863
Transfers out	(489,123)	(31,740)	(520,863)
Total transfers	-	-	-
Change in net position	1,130,691	(887,707)	242,984
Net position at beginning of year	5,832,424	9,825,100	15,657,524
Net position at end of year	\$ 6,963,115	\$ 8,937,393	\$ 15,900,508

Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

	2020		
	Sewer	Water	
	Fund	Fund	Total
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Cash received from customers and others	\$ 2,704,671	\$ 2,397,557	\$ 5,102,228
Cash payments to suppliers for goods and services	(954,419)	(550,950)	(1,505,369)
Cash payments to employees for services	(548,693)	(929,624)	(1,478,317)
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	1,201,559	916,983	2,118,542
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:			
Gain on sale of capital assets	25,595	677	26,272
Net cash provided by (used for) capital related and financing activities	25,595	677	26,272
Cash flows from non-capital related and financing activities:			
Cash received from (paid to) other funds	-	-	-
Taxes, special assessments and other revenues	21,020	636,628	657,648
Net cash provided by (used for) non-capital related and financing activities	21,020	636,628	657,648
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Interest earnings	248,801	153,929	402,730
Net cash provided by investment activities	248,801	153,929	402,730
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1,496,975	1,708,217	3,205,192
Cash and investments, beginning of year	6,583,988	3,960,056	10,544,044
Cash and investments, end of year	\$ 8,080,963	\$ 5,668,273	\$13,749,236
FINANCIAL STATEMENT PRESENTATION:			
Cash and investments	\$ 8,030,183	\$ 5,668,273	\$ 13,698,456
Restricted cash and investments	50,780	-	50,780
Total cash, cash equivalents, and investments	\$ 8,080,963	\$ 5,668,273	\$13,749,236
Reconciliation of operating income to net cash used for operating activities:			
Operating income	\$ 670,061	448,351	1,118,412
Adjustments to reconcile operating income			
to net cash provided by (used for) operating activities:			
Depreciation	43,056	282,514	325,570
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	(2,552)	(65,536)	(68,088)
Increase (decrease) in customer deposits	(1,600)	-	(1,600)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and other liabilities	91,493	(35,851)	55,642
Increase (decrease) in due to other governments	457,604	348,093	805,697
Decrease in net pension liability, net of deferred outflows and inflows	(56,503)	(60,588)	(117,091)
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	\$ 1,201,559	\$ 916,983	\$ 2,118,542

Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds June 30, 2019

For Comparative Purposes Only

			•
		2019	
	Sewer	Water	
	Fund	Fund	Total
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Cash received from customers and others	\$ 2,795,673	\$ 2,398,008	\$ 5,193,681
Cash payments to suppliers for goods and services	(1,496,063)	(2,879,268)	(4,375,331)
Cash payments to employees for services	(592,596)	(786,417)	(1,379,013)
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	707,014	(1,267,677)	(560,663)
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:			
Acquisition of capital assets	(58,640)	(16,287)	(74,927)
Net cash provided by (used for) capital related and financing activities	(58,640)	(16,287)	(74,927)
Cash flows from non-capital related and financing activities:			
Cash received from (paid to) other funds	(6,319)	(20,431)	(26,750)
Taxes, special assessments and other revenues	266,319	397,736	664,055
Net cash provided by (used for) non-capital related and financing activities	260,000	377,305	637,305
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Interest earnings	177,662	157,756	335,418
Net cash provided by investment activities	177,662	157,756	335,418
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1,086,036	(748,903)	337,133
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	5,497,952	4,708,959	10,206,911
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 6,583,988	\$ 3,960,056	\$ 10,544,044
FINANCIAL STATEMENT PRESENTATION:			
Cash and investments	\$ 6,533,208	\$ 3,960,056	\$ 10,493,264
Restricted cash and investments	50,780	-	50,780
Total cash, cash equivalents, and investments	\$ 6,583,988	\$ 3,960,056	\$ 10,544,044
Reconciliation of operating income to net cash used for operating activities:			
Operating income	\$ 685,674	(1,443,883)	(758,209)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income		,	,
to net cash provided by (used for) operating activities:			
Depreciation	74,854	282,515	357,369
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	(16,378)	43,511	27,133
Increase (decrease) in customer deposits	-	(1,848)	(1,848)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and other liabilities	-	(147,295)	(147,295)
Increase (decrease) in due to other governments	(24,673)	18,870	(5,803)
Decrease in net pension liability, net of deferred outflows and inflows	(12,463)	(19,547)	(32,010)
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	\$ 707,014	\$ (1,267,677)	\$ (560,663)

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies of the County Service Area No. 64, Spring Valley Lake conform to generally accepted accounting principles as applicable to governments. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles.

Reporting Entity

The County Service Area (CSA) No. 64 Spring Valley Lake was established on December 30, 1968 by an act of the Board of Supervisors of the County of San Bernardino (the County) to provide sewer and water services. County Service Area No. 64 Spring Valley Lake currently provides sewer services to approximately 4,200 equivalent dwelling units (EDU's) and maintains 3 lift stations. CSA 64 Spring Valley Lake also provides water services to approximately 3,800 customers and maintains 5 wells, 1 booster station and 3 water tanks.

The CSA is a component unit of the County. Component units are legally separate organizations for which the Board is financially accountable or other organizations whose nature and significant relationship with the County are such that exclusion would cause the County's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. Financial accountability is defined as the appointment of a voting majority of the component unit's board, and either (1) the County has the ability to impose its will on the organization, or (2) there is a potential for the organization to provide a financial benefit to or impose a financial burden on the County.

The accompanying financial statements reflect only the accounts of the County Service Area No. 64 Spring Valley Lake of the County of San Bernardino and are not intended to present the financial position of the County taken as a whole.

Because the CSA meets the reporting entity criteria established by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), the CSA's financial statements have also been included in the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report of the County as a "component unit" for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020.

Measurement focus, basis of accounting, and financial statements presentation

The proprietary fund financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenues as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Measurement focus, basis of accounting, and financial statements presentation (continued)

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the CSA's enterprise funds are charges to customers for water sales and sanitation services. Operating expenses for enterprise funds include the cost of salaries and benefits, services and supplies, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting these definitions are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

The County of San Bernardino Special Districts Department allocates the cost of salaries and benefits, compensated absences, administrative services, and management services to the CSA. These costs are presented on the financial statements as professional services, an operating expense.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the government's policy to use restricted resources first, and then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

The government reports the following types of major funds:

The *enterprise fund* labeled "Sewer" currently provides sewer services to approximately 4,200 equivalent dwelling units (EDU's) and maintains 3 lift stations.

The *enterprise fund* labeled "Water" currently provides water services to approximately 3,800 customers and maintains 5 wells, 1 booster station and 3 water tanks.

The County has established a materiality level for recording year-end accruals. For Special Districts with appropriations of less than \$500,000, individual items of less than \$1,000 are not accrued at year end. For Special Districts with appropriations over \$500,000, individual items of less than \$5,000 are not accrued at year end.

Financial reporting is based upon all GASB pronouncements including the Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidelines.

Receivables

No allowance for uncollectibles was recorded at June 30, 2020 based on management's expectation that all accounts receivable will be collected.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Property taxes

Secured property taxes are levied in two equal installments, November 1 and February 1. They become delinquent with penalties on December 10 and April 10, respectively. The lien date is January 1 of each year. Unsecured property taxes are due on March 1 and become delinquent with penalties on August 31.

Capital assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges, sidewalks, and similar items) are defined by the government as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 (for improvements to land and structures and equipment) and have an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Structures with an initial cost of \$100,000 are considered capital assets. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at acquisition value at the date of donation in accordance with GASB Statement No. 72.

The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the assets or materially extend assets' lives are not capitalized. Major outlays for capital assets and improvement are capitalized as projects are constructed. Property, plant and equipment of the government are depreciated using straightline method over the following estimated useful lives:

Assets	<u>Years</u>
Infrastructure	10-100
Structure and improvements	up to 45
Equipment and vehicles	5-15

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Net position

Net position comprises the various net earnings from operating and non-operating revenues, expenses and contribution of capital. Net position is classified in the following three components:

- Net investment in capital assets This component of net position consists of capital assets, including restricted capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds, mortgages, notes, or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.
- Restricted This component of net position consists of constraints placed on net asset use through external constraints imposed by creditors, grantors, contributions, or laws or regulations of other governments or constraints imposed by law through constitutional provision or enabling legislation.
- *Unrestricted* This component of net position consists of net position of the CSA that are not restricted for any project or other purpose.

Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

Stewardship, compliance and accountability

Although the CSA prepares and adopts an annual budget, budgetary information is not presented because the CSA is not legally required to adopt a budget.

Deferred outflows/ Inflows of resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow or resources (expense/expenditure) until then.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Long-term debt and Interest payable

Long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the appropriate activities. Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the effective interest method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount. Bond issuance costs are immediately expensed when incurred in accordance with GASB No. 65.

Net position flow assumption

Sometimes the government will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted (e.g., restricted bond or grant proceeds) and unrestricted resources. In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted – net position and unrestricted – net position in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements, a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied. It is the government's policy to consider restricted – net position to have been depleted before unrestricted – net position is applied.

In the Government-Wide Financial Statements, net position is classified in the following categories: *Net Investment in Capital Assets* consists of capital assets net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by outstanding debt that attributed to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of the assets. Restricted net position is restricted by external creditors, grantors, contributors, laws or regulations of other governments. Unrestricted net position is all net position that does not meet the definition of "net investment in capital assets" or "restricted net position."

Pensions

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability and deferred outflows/inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the CSA's plan and additions to/deductions from the plans' fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by SBCERA. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

NOTE 2: CASH AND INVESTMENTS

Cash and investments include balances of monies deposited with the County Treasurer which are pooled and invested for the purpose of increasing earnings through investment activities. Interest earned on pooled investments is deposited to the CSA's account based upon the CSA's average daily deposit balance during the allocation period. Cash and investments are shown at the fair value as of June 30, 2020. Changes in fair value that occur during a fiscal year are recognized as *investment earnings* reported for that fiscal year. *Investment earnings* reports interest earnings, changes in fair value, and any gains or losses realized upon the liquidation, maturity, or sale of investments. The County's practice is to hold investments until maturity.

Interest income and realized gains and losses earned on pooled investments are deposited quarterly to the CSA's accounts based upon the CSA's average daily deposit balances during the quarter. Unrealized gains and losses of the pooled investments are distributed to the CSA annually. Cash and cash equivalents are shown at fair value. As of June 30, 2020, Cash and cash equivalents are reported in the CSA's financial statement as unrestricted cash of \$13,698,456.

See the County of San Bernardino's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) for details of their investment policy and disclosures related to investment credit risk, concentration of credit risk, interest rate risk and custodial credit risk, as required by GASB Statement No. 40, and fair value hierarchy disclosures required by GASB Statement No. 72. The County of San Bernardino's CAFR may be obtained from their website https://www.sbcounty.gov/ATC/Services/Documents.

NOTE 3: RESTRICTED CASH

The CSA issued bonds under the authority of California Government Code Section 25210.1 to finance certain water and sewer improvement. The CSA reports the bonds according to the provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Codification Section S40. All the CSA's bonds matured as of the fiscal year ending June 30, 2004. The portion of the matured Bonds and interest held by the Auditor-Controller/Treasurer/Tax-Collector of the County of San Bernardino amounting to \$50,780 is reported as restricted cash as of June 30, 2020.

NOTE 4: CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity during the year ended June 30, 2020 was as follows:

Sewer:

	Beginning			Ending	
	Balance Additions		Deletions	Balance	
Capital assets, not being depreciated:					
Land	\$ 10,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,000	
Development in progress	100,986			100,986	
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	110,986			110,986	
Capital assets, being depreciated:					
Improvements to land	4,050,223	-	-	4,050,223	
Structures and improvements	218,810	-	-	218,810	
Equipment and vehicles	110,322			110,322	
Total capital assets, being depreciated	4,379,355			4,379,355	
Less accumulated depreciation for:					
Improvements to land	(3,611,133	(30,838)	-	(3,641,971)	
Structures and improvements	(78,203	(4,864)	-	(83,067)	
Equipment and vehicles	(72,323	(7,354)		(79,677)	
Total accumulated depreciation	(3,761,659	(43,056)		(3,804,715)	
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	617,696	(43,056)		574,640	
Total capital assets, net	\$ 728,682	\$ (43,056)	\$ -	\$ 685,626	

NOTE 4: CAPITAL ASSETS (continued)

Water:

	В	eginning						Ending
	E	Balance	Α	Additions	D	eletions		Balance
Capital assets, not being depreciated:								
Land	\$	71,000	\$	-	\$	-	\$	71,000
Development in progress		207,711				(677)	_	207,034
Total capital assets, not being depreciated		278,711				(677)		278,034
Capital assets, being depreciated:								
Improvements to land		7,591,622		-		-		7,591,622
Structures and improvements		56,290		-		-		56,290
Equipment and vehicles		19,991		-		(10,157)		9,834
Utility plant in-service		369,760						369,760
Total capital assets, being depreciated		8,037,663				(10,157)	_	8,027,506
Less accumulated depreciation for:								
Improvements to land	(2,729,434)		(274,298)		-	((3,003,732)
Structures and improvements		(56,290)		-		-		(56,290)
Equipment and vehicles		(19,991)		-		10,157		(9,834)
Utility plant in-service		(180,792)		(8,216)				(189,008)
Total accumulated depreciation	(2,986,507)		(282,514)		10,157	((3,258,864)
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net		5,051,156		(282,514)				4,768,642
Total capital assets, net	\$	5,329,867	\$	(282,514)	\$	(677)	\$	5,046,676

NOTE 5: MATURED AND UNREDEEMED BONDS AND INTEREST PAYABLE

The schedule of changes in short-term debt is as follows:

	Balance at			Balance at
	June 30, 2020	Additions	Deletions	June 30, 2020
Matured unredeemed bonds	\$30,000	-	-	\$ 30,000
Matured interest	20,780			20,780
Total short-term debt	<u>\$ 50,780</u>			\$ 50,780

In 1972, 1974, 1982, and 1990 the County's Board of Supervisors approved the issuance of Series A, Series B, Series C, and Series D General Obligation Bonds, respectively, to finance the acquisition of water and sewer facilities within the County Service No. 64 Spring Valley Lake. Authority for the issuance of the bonds is provided under the County Service Area Law, Section 2521.1 et seq. of the California Government Code.

Series A bonds matured in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2002, Series B bonds matured in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2004, Series C Bonds matured in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1997, and Series D bonds matured in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2000. At June 30, 2020, the CSA had Matured and Unredeemed Bonds Payable of \$30,000 and Interest Payable of \$20,780 from the Series A, Series C, and Series D issuances.

NOTE 6: WATER REPLACEMENT EXPENDITURES

For purposes of defining and implementing a physical solution to the high desert's overdraft of the Mojave Basin Area, a Watermaster was appointed by Riverside County Superior Court in 1996 to oversee the adjudicated area. The CSA is within a subarea included in the 1996 judgment. If the downstream subarea obligation is not met, producers of water in the upstream Mojave Basin Area then must provide supplemental water to the downstream subarea. To maintain proper water balances within each subarea, the judgment established a Free Production Allowance (FPA) and provides for the Court to review as appropriate. All water produced in excess of the FPA must be replaced through supplemental water, or by transfer of unused FPA from another producer at a cost per acre foot. This action has resulted in quarterly reports that are verified by the Watermaster. This action also resulted in makeup and replacement obligations determined annually by the Watermaster. All makeup and replacement obligations result in supplemental water purchases from the Mojave Water Agency and private Water Purveyors.

NOTE 7: RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Victor Valley Wastewater Reclamation Authority (VVWRA) is a Joint Powers Authority, and the CSA is represented on the VVWRA board by the First Supervisorial District. The CSA collects fees on behalf of VVWRA from new development to connect to the sewer system, and pays the VVWRA for sewage treatment fees. For fiscal year 2020, sewage connection fees incurred were \$236,330 and sewage treatment fees incurred were \$672,765 for total fees incurred of \$909,095. As of June 30, 2020, \$514,638 of treatment fees was due to the VVWRA and was recorded as due to other governments on the statement of net position.

Note 8: RETIREMENT PLAN

Plan Description. Employees of the CSA participate in the County of San Bernardino's (County) cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit retirement plan (the Plan) administered by the San Bernardino County Employee's Retirement Association (SBCERA). The Plan is governed by the San Bernardino Board of Retirement (Board) under the California County Employees' Retirement Law of 1937 (CERL) and the California Public Employees' Pension Reform Act of 2013 (PEPRA). The Plan's authority to establish and amend the benefit terms are set by the CERL and PEPRA, and may be amended by the California state legislature and in some cases require approval by the County of San Bernardino Board of Supervisors and/or the SBCERA Board. SBCERA issues a stand-alone financial report, which may be obtained by contacting the Board of Retirement, 348 W. Hospitality Lane, 3rd Floor, San Bernardino, California 92415-0014.

Benefits Provided. SBCERA provides retirement, disability, death and survivor benefits. SBCERA administers the Plan which provides benefits for two membership classifications, General and Safety, and those benefits are tiered based upon date of SBCERA membership. Safety membership is extended to those involved in active law enforcement and fire suppression. All other members, including the CSA's employees, are classified as General members. Generally, those who become members prior to January 1, 2013 are Tier 1 members. All other members are Tier 2. An employee who is appointed to a regular position, whose service is greater than fifty percent of the full standard of hours required are members of SBCERA, and are provided with pension benefits pursuant to Plan requirements.

The CERL and PEPRA establish benefit terms. Retirement benefits for the General Tier 1 and General Tier 2 Plans are calculated on the basis of age, average final compensation and service credit as follows:

NOTE 8: RETIREMENT PLAN (continued)

	General – Tier 1	General – Tier 2	
Final Average Compensation	Highest 12 months	Highest 36 consecutive months	
Normal Retirement Age	Age 55	Age 55	
Early Retirement: Years of service required and/or eligible for	Age 70 any years	Age 70 any years	
	10 years age 50	5 years age 52	
	30 years any age	N/A	
Ronofit norgant nor year of corvige	2% per year of final average	At age 67, 2.5% per year of	
Benefit percent per year of service for normal retirement age	compensation for every year	final average compensation	
	of service credit	for every year of service credit	
Benefit Adjustments	Reduced before age 55,	Reduced before age 67	
Denent Aujustments	increased after 55 up to age 65		
Final Average Compensation	Internal Revenue	Government Code	
Limitation	Code section 401(a)(17)	section 7522.10	

Contributions. Participating employers and active members, including the CSA and the CSA's employees, are required by statute to contribute a percentage of covered salary to the Plan. This requirement is pursuant to Government Code sections 31453.5 and 31454, for participating employers and Government Code sections 31621.6, 31639.25 and 7522.30 for active members. The contribution requirements are established and may be amended by the SBCERA Board pursuant to Article 1 of the CERL, which is consistent with the Plan's actuarial funding policy. The contribution rates are adopted yearly, based on an annual actuarial valuation, conducted by an independent actuary, that requires actuarial assumptions with regard to mortality, expected future service (including age at entry into the Plan, if applicable and tier), and compensation increases of the members and beneficiaries. The combined active member and employer contribution rates are expected to finance the costs of benefits for employees that are allocated during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. Participating employers may pay a portion of the active members' contributions through negotiations and bargaining agreements.

Employee contribution rates for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020 ranged between 8.62% and 14.65% for Tier 1 General members and was 9.10% for Tier 2 General members.

Employer contribution rates for fiscal year ended June 30, 2020 were 25.39% and 22.86% for Tier 1 and Tier 2, respectively.

NOTE 8: RETIREMENT PLAN (continued)

Actuarial assumptions and discount rates

See the County of San Bernardino's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) for details of actuarial assumptions and discount rates for the year ended June 30, 2020.

Pension liabilities, pension expense/benefit, and deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions

At June 30, 2020, the CSA reported a liability of \$1,409,675 which represents 20.50% of the County of San Bernardino Special District's proportionate share of the County's net pension liability. The CSA's proportion was allocated based on FY 2020 total salaries and benefits relative to the total salaries and benefits of the County of San Bernardino Special Districts as a whole.

The County of San Bernardino Special District's proportionate share of the County's net pension liability was based on its contributions to the pension plan relative to the County's contributions for FY 2019 as a whole. The County's net pension liability was allocated by SBCERA based on the actual employer contributions in each cost group.

The Plan's net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2019 based upon the results of an actuarial valuation as of the same date. Plan fiduciary net position and the total pension liability were valued as of the measurement dates.

Sensitivity of the proportionate share of the net pension liability/asset to changes in the discount rate

The following presents the CSA's proportionate share of the net pension liability of the Plan as of the measurement date, calculated using the discount rate of 7.25 percent, as well as what the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage-point lower (6.25 percent) or 1 percentage-point higher (8.25 percent) than the current rate:

Current							
19	6 Decrease	Di	scount Rate	1%	Increase		
	(6.25%)		(7.25%)	((8.25%)		
\$	2,569,990	\$	1,409,675	\$	458,402		

Pension benefit recognized amounted to \$(117,091) for the year ended June 30, 2020.

NOTE 8: RETIREMENT PLAN (continued)

At June 30, 2020, the CSA reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

Deferred Outflows	Deferred Inflows		
of Resources*	of Resources**		
\$ 530,188	\$ 166,372		

^{*} Total deferred outflows includes change in assumptions, change in proportion and differences between share of contributions, and contributions after measurement date.

The deferred outflows of resources related to pensions, resulting from the CSA's contributions to the plan subsequent to the measurement date of \$251,674 will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the following year. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in future pension expense as follows:

Year Ended June 30,	
2021	\$ 50,090
2022	(10,223)
2023	43,277
2024	26,179
2025	2,672
Thereafter	 149
Total	\$ 112,143

^{**} Total deferred inflows includes differences in expected and actual expense, and net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments.

NOTE 9: RISK MANAGEMENT

The County has self-insurance programs for public liability, property damage, unemployment insurance, employee dental insurance, hospital and medical malpractice liability, environmental liability, and workers' compensation claims. Public liability claims are self-insured for up to \$3.0 million per occurrence. Excess insurance coverage over the Self-Insured Retention (SIR) up to \$50 million is provided through a combination of insurance policies as recommended by Alliant Insurance Services Inc., Insurance Broker through CSAC-EIA (California State Association of Counties – Excess Insurance Authority), as follows: Primary Liability coverage \$25 million excess of \$3 million self-insured retention with QBE Insurance, Munich Reinsurance America, Inc., Markel Corp., Great American Ins., Brit Global Specialty USA, and Lloyd's of London ANNV syndicate. Excess Liability coverage for \$10 million, excess of \$25 million with Brit Global Specialty USA and Great American Ins. Company. Allied World Assurance Co. (AWAC) provides excess liability coverage of \$15 million, excess of \$35 million. In addition, the actuary has recommended that the County maintains a \$24 million reserve to cover SIR exposure for auto and general liability programs. No settlements related to these programs have exceeded insurance coverage in the last three years.

The Workers' Compensation program continued under CSAC-EIA Excess Workers' Compensation Program with a policy of \$2 million SIR and statutory limits with Great American Insurance Co., ACE American Insurance Co., and Liberty Insurance Corporation. Property damage claims are insured on an occurrence basis over a \$25 thousand deductible, and insured through CSAC-EIA and reinsured with Lexington Insurance Co. and with several insurers/reinsurers like AWAC, Ironshore, Partner RE, and Lloyd's of London, among others.

The County supplements its self-insurance for medical malpractice claims with a \$25 million policy (\$35 million aggregate) with BETA Risk Management Authority, which provides annual coverage on a claims made basis with a SIR of \$1 million for each claim.

Environmental claims are expected to occur infrequently, but have the potential to be expensive when they do occur. The County has experienced only two significant environmental liability claims since it began self-insuring this exposure in 1983. Given that environmental liability is an extremely volatile coverage, which is characterized by low frequency and high severity, the County has taken a conservative stance, as recommended by the actuary, by setting aside a minimum of \$10 million to cover future environmental liability claims.

All public officials and County employees are insured under a blanket Comprehensive Disappearance, Destruction, and Dishonesty policy covering County monies and securities, with Berkley Regional Insurance Co. with a \$100 thousand deductible, and excess limits up to \$10 million per occurrence.

NOTE 9: RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

The activities related to such programs are accounted for in the Risk Management Department's internal service funds ("Funds"), except for unemployment insurance, and employee dental insurance, which are accounted for in the General Fund. The liabilities recorded in these Funds are based on the results of actuarial studies and include amounts for allocated and unallocated loss adjustment expenses. The liabilities for these claims are reported using a discounted rate of 1.392% and an actuarially-determined 80% confidence level. It is the County's practice to obtain actuarial studies on an annual basis.

See the County of San Bernardino's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) for details of their claims liability in accordance with GASB Statement No. 10, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Risk Financing and Related Insurance Issues*, at June 30, 2020.

NOTE 10: CONTINGENCIES

As of June 30, 2020, in the opinion of the CSA Administration, there are no outstanding matters which would have a significant effect on the financial position of the CSA.

NOTE 11: SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Management has evaluated subsequent events through December 30, 2020, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued. During March 2020, a global pandemic was declared by the World Health Organization related to the rapidly growing outbreak of a novel strain of coronavirus (COVID-19). The pandemic has significantly impacted the economic conditions in the U.S., accelerating through the rest of 2020, as federal, state, and local government react to the public health crisis, creating significant uncertainties in the U.S. economy. These uncertainties could negatively impact the CSA's operations and financial results.